

Insurgency and the Crisis of Sustainable Socio-Economic Development in Africa: A Study of Nigeria

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Abstract: At the dawn of this millennium, one of the most critical elements in the governance of African states is the current and ever increasing spate of insurgency which has essentially beclouded and weakened the new states of Africa. Imperatively, it has seemingly characterized modern states of Africa to the extent that sustainable development in the continental Africa is questionable. Consequent upon African leaders efforts to tame the dreaded ailment in the governance system, the fragility of African state embedded in this monster has increasingly heightened insurgency uprising. This paper aims at interrogating the activities of insurgency in Africa with particular attention on its effects on the sustainable development of the continent. An examination of the origin, forms and dimensions of insurgency becomes essential. This session is there, devoted to the discussion of insurgency and the crisis of sustainable development with Nigeria in perspective.

Key words: Insurgency • Sustainable development • African States • Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of insurgency in Africa has continued to dominate political discourse by both academics and non-academics. Africa, the second largest continent in the world has indeed passed and is still passing through several restless stages. The resultant effect is that the continent is fraught with economic deprivation that heightened unrest and conflict in its political landscape [1, 2]. Essentially, there is no gain saying the fact that economic and political instability fuels the various insurgency uprising in the continental Africa. This may appear as African continental headache, but its negative impact has far global implications.

Since the Arab spring in 2011, the spate of radicalism and insurgency has increasingly reached a staggering dimension. Evidently, the Arab spring that swept through Egypt, Tunisia, Libya at Yemen, mali and Nigeria continue to fan the embers of insurgency which to a large extent, had continued to terrorize some sections of the continent [3]. Most counties in Africa since independence have struggled to ensure national development and political stability but to no avail. Abah (2003)[4] locates the genesis of this problem in the inclement political and

social conditions in the developing countries. This manifests poor planning and implementation, lack of entrepreneurial abilities, the stifling of market forces, falling commodity prices and unfavourable terms of trade, poverty of ideas, the dependency syndrome, corruption and indiscipline. The above description of the decline in nearly all African countries underscores the depth of underdevelopment ravaging the people of Africa and this made Abah (2003)[4] to paint a gloomy picture of the African continent by saying that “Most of Africa is not developing”.

Apparently, the Nigerian state is a victim of Insurgency, political instability, crisis of sustainable socio-economic development and a cynical legitimacy crisis. Since 2009, Nigeria has faced increasing violence from the Boko Haram insurgency just as she was settling the economic hardship in its oil output caused by the then Niger Delta militants. The spate of insurgency has remained topical and indeed constituted a serious course for concern not only to the private but also to public individuals in Africa especially Nigeria [5]. The insurgency question has in recent times, emerged as a key concept in Nigeria’s struggle for good governance, sustainable democracy and development.

Essentially, the increasing spread of nefarious activities of insurgent groups in Africa and Nigeria in particular and the destruction of lives and property is a growing concern that could not be wished away with a wave of hand [6], [7]. The antecedents of Boko Haram Insurgency and the crisis of sustainable socio-economic development in Nigeria constitute the prime motivator of this paper.

It is against this backdrop that the paper attempts to interrogate the activities of insurgency in Africa with special reference to Boko Haram insurgency and its effects on sustainable socio-economic development in Nigeria. In doing this, the paper is structured into several segments. The first segment consists of the introduction, while the second part delineates the key concepts of the study. The third part dwells on the theoretical foundation and methodology and the fourth periscopes the Boko Haram insurgency and litany of attacks in Nigeria and the damage on the North-east. The fifth part discusses the findings and result of the insurgency in Nigeria. The sixth segment consists of conclusion and recommendations.

Conceptual Elucidation

Insurgency: Insurgency like every other concept in social science discipline fall a pernickety of conceptualization. This is because an attempt at defining insurgency has been very difficult and confusing. Beyond the ubiquity and even the ambiguities surrounding this attempt, there is even further problem as to whether the concept itself can be subjected to intellectual consideration since it is a contested concept involving varieties of subjectivity about its meaning and use. The fluidity of insurgency equally presents an avalanche of dimensions to its elucidation. However, the definition of insurgency can be approached from ideological perspective and even within the ambit of individual perception.

Insurgency is one element of the spectrum of political violence [8], [9], [10], [11]. For O'Neill 1990 [8], insurgency is defined as a "struggle between a non-ruling group and the ruling authorities in which the non-ruling group consciously uses political resources and violence to destroy, reformulate or sustain the basis of one or more aspects of politics" Hammes (2006) [9] noted that; "Insurgents have the nihilistic goal of ensuring the government cannot function and it is easier to achieve insurgents goal than governing, as it is easier and more directed to use military power than to apply political, economic and social techniques". This simply suggests

that while the insurgents can use violence to delegitimize a government, simply application of violence by the government cannot restore that legitimacy.

From the above standpoint, it is obvious that insurgency still remains a political not a military struggle and therefore not amenable to a purely military solution without restoring to a level of brutality unacceptable to the contemporary global environment. Of course, the historical features of insurgency are the emphasis on defeating the political will of the enemy rather than defeating the enemy's army by means of direct combat. It is also necessary to note that insurgency changes in consonance with the political, economic, social and technical condition of the global society. Indeed, insurgent groups are comprised of loose coalitions of the willing human networks that range from local to global and operate across the spectrum from local to transnational territories [11], [12].

In the context of this study, insurgency can be intuitively looked upon as politically, economically or religiously motivated violence perpetrated against the state or regime in power by an aggrieved group, usually intended to influence audience through the mechanism of guerilla warfare, riot, terrorism, coup d'état, Leninist revolution and non – violent resistance in some circumstance.

Boko Haram Insurgency: the Nigerian Perspective: Boko Haram has become an academic "Eden" for many scholars due to the difficulty of pinning down its etymological perception. Given the multiplicity of views that characterize the concept, it again becomes onerously tasking for one to synthesize the divergent views to come up with a working definition of the concept [5]. However, an attempt would be made to pin down its conventional meaning in this study.

Whichever way one looks at Boko Haram, it is understood as an attempt to provoke fear and intimidation in the main target audience, which may be a government, a whole society or a group within a society. Importantly, the goal of Boko Haram especially in Nigeria is to impose an extreme interpretation of Islam and abolish western education and this is the *raison d'être* for coaching its atrocities under the guise of anti-western education [13], [14].

Essentially, Boko Haram is an Islamist movement which strongly opposes man – made laws and westernization. It is a Jihadist Militant organizations

based in the North-East of Nigeria. As an indigenous group, it turned itself into jihadist group and proposes that interaction within the western world is forbidden and according to Nwankwo (2014)[15] supports opposition to the government of Nigeria. The cardinal objective of Boko Haram group in Nigeria is to engage in Bombing churches, Mosques, Police stations, schools, Universities, Government Property, Motor parks, markets as well as private establishments, killing, kidnapping and large number of their captives [16], [17].

Sustainable Socio - Economic Development:

Scio-Economic development to a large extent refers to the process of social and economic development in a society. This is measured with indicators such as Gross Domestic Product GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. This notwithstanding, changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm and the extent of participation in civil society.

Contemporaneously, socio-economic development is a process that seeks to identify both the social and the economic needs within a community and seek to create strategies that would address those needs in ways that are practical and in the best interests of the community over the long run. The general idea is to find ways to improve the standard of living within the areas while also making sure the local economy is healthy and capable of sustaining the population present in the area. Consequently, it is usually referred to as the general improvement in living standards.

Far from the above, the enterprise and economic development Glossary sees socio-economic development as a process that brings about changes in locations where people live, works and share things in common while factoring in economic, social and cultural impacts as well as economic, social, cultural and political wants and needs. Locations here are seen as a place of community as well as a geography occupied by a socio-economic group[18].

Sustainable socio- economic development therefore, refers to long-term human and materials sustenance. It ensures the continued existence of programmes long after their establishment [4]. Sustainable socio-economic development by extension, has to do with participatory development, human development and environmental protection and these are measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) [19]. The Human Development Index combines a measure of purchasing power with

measures of physical habit and educational attainment. The three components of HDI offer an alternative to GNP for measuring the relative socio-economic progress of nations. It enables people and their governments to evaluate progress over time and to determine priorities for policy interventions and again permits instructive comparisons of the experiences in different countries [20].

If sustainable socio-economic development is participatory and human centered amongst other aspects as noted above, its indicators for our use in this study as it concerns insurgency and the crisis of sustainable socio-economic development in Africa shall comprise level of lasting infrastructural facilities, human capacity development; etc.

Theoretical Paradigm: The study is anchored on clash of civilizations theoretical paradigm which was originally propounded by Huntington in 1993 and later developed into other works. The major assumption of this theory as argued by Huntington is that people's cultural and religious identities will be the primary source of conflict in the post cold war world. For Huntington, the age of ideology had ended; the world is now faced with cultural conflict rooted in civilizations. He further posits that conflict, essentially, will revolve around cultural and religious lines in years to come and by extension, the concept of different civilizations as the highest rank of cultural identity, will definitely become increasingly useful in analyzing the potential for conflict. Ezeani and Chilaka 2013[21] opined that the fundamental source of conflict in this new world will not be primarily ideological or primarily economic. The great divisions among humankind and the dominating source of conflicts will be cultural. The nation states will remain the most powerful actors in world affairs, but the principal conflicts of global politics will occur between nations and groups of different civilizations. The clash of civilization will dominate global politics. The fault lines between civilizations will be the battle lines of the future.

Huntington (1993)[22] argued thus”

A civilization is a cultural entity. Villages, regions, ethnic groups, nationalities, religious groups all have distinct cultures at different levels of cultural heterogeneity A civilization is thus the highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest level of cultural identity people have short of that which distinguishes humans from others.

In a more amenable manner, different civilizations offer individuals different answers about how they should live their lives, social norms, relationship with others and permit them to pursue what they think is a fulfilling existence. It should be emphasized here that civilizations are differentiated by history, language, culture, tradition and most vitally religion. The world is divided along this line and makes conflict inevitable.

Adherents of this theory further argue that civilization conflicts are particularly prevalent between Muslims and non-Muslims, identifying the “Bloody borders” between Islamic and non-Islamic civilizations. They further observed that some of the factors contributing to this conflict are that both Christianity which has influenced Western civilization and Islam are:

- Missionary religions, seeking conversion of others.
- Universal, “all-or-nothing” religions, in the sense that it is believed by both sides that only their faith is the correct one.
- Teleological religions, that is, that their values and beliefs represent the goals of existence and purpose in human existence.
- Irreligious people who violate the basic principles of those religions are perceived to be furthering their own pointless aims, which lead to violent interactions.

Implicitly, other factors contributing to a Western-Islamic Clash according to Huntington are the Islamic Resurgence and demographic explosion in Islam, coupled with the values of Western Universalism that is the view that all civilizations should adopt Western values that infuriate Islamic fundamentalists. All of these historical and modern factors combined according to Huntington would lead to a bloody clash between the Islamic and Western civilizations.

The relevance of clash of civilization theory to the present study is that it reflects very significantly, the driving force of Boko Haram which is religion as identified by Huntington to be the most fundamental factor in the clash of civilizations. Again, Boko Haram insurgency can safely be appreciated within the clash of civilization theoretical framework if one looks at the trend of Nigerian politics with violent extremism which is extensively becoming intractable.

Methodology: The study adopted qualitative method in carrying out its investigation. Data were gathered from secondary sources basically from libraries, internet

sources, relevant articles, periodicals and bodes. Both content and trend analytical techniques were utilized in the study for the analysis of data. To that extent the information employed for analysis in the study were carefully extracted from logical chains of documentary evidence among others.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Boko Haram Insurgency and Litany of Attacks in Nigeria: It is increasingly clear that Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria is one of the major governance problems bedeviling the socio-economic development. From disturbing political killing to dare devil banditry, the concomitant result is the same helplessness. There appears a bizarre situation where the high and low are gripped by fear. The Boko Haram’s increasing radicalization in recent times, has led to the killings of innocent citizens through bombing, abduction and kidnapping. The current dimension in Nigeria has indeed become a serious threat to the socio-economic development and stability of the country. Table 1, 2, 3 and 4 below is an eloquent testimony of cases of bombing, kidnapping and abduction between 2009 and 2016 in Nigeria.

The records of death contained in Tables 1-4 are summarized and presented in Table 5 and Figure 1 thus:

Data Source: Compiled by Nkwede and Nwogbaga (2016): Based on the data contained in table 5 and figure 1, the average death rate in relation to the number of attacks is 42.8 approximated to 43 deaths per 1 attack. By implication, all the deaths for the various years were above average. Also, it is observed that the intensity of the attacks kept rising given that even though the number of attacks reduced in 2013, 2014 and 2015 the rate of deaths hiked far above those of 2011 and 2012 that recorded higher number of attacks. Invariably, the weapons of attacks were more sophisticated in 2013, 2014 and 2015 than in 2011 and 2012. The years of 2009 and 2010 were more or less the inception of the attacks before the escalation while 2016 suggested period of de-escalation.

Sectoral Spread of Socio-economic Decay in Northern Nigerian: Nigeria is one of the countries in Africa that is rated among the developing nations of the world with recent score card of being the fastest growing economy in Africa. However, Nigeria is a country with low per capital income, high unemployment rate, low human capital development, poor income, infrastructural decay and other development difficulties.

Table 1: Selected Cases of Deaths Caused by the Boko Haram Insurgency Since 2009-2010

S/N	Date	Nature and Place of Attack	Number of Casualties
1	26 th July, 2009	First clash with the security agencies in Bauchi state; after an all night attack on Dutse-Township police station	42 people killed including 39 sect members. 2 policemen and 1 soldier
2	27 th July, 2009	First attack in Yobe state during an invasion in Potiskum Divisional Police Headquarters	4 killed including 3 policemen and 1 fire service officer
3	29 th July, 2009	Clinfrontation with security men at Mamudo village, along Potiskuni/Damaturu Road, Yobe state	33 members of the sect killed
4	29 th July, 2009	An all-night battle with combined security operatives at Railway Terminus, Maiduguri	Unreported scores killed and operational base of the sect destroyed
5	13 th March, 2010	Attack in Northern part of Jos, Plateau state	300 people killed
6	8 th September, 20 10	Attack at Bauchi central prison	No record of death but prisoners were I reed
7	24 th Dec., 2010	Bomb explosion in Barkin Ladi, Jos, Plateau state	30 people killed
8	31 st Dec., 2010	Explosions at Mogadishu mammy market, Abuja	About 10 people killed

Source: Compiled by the researchers.

Table 2: Selected cases of Boko Haram attacks from January 2011 to June 2012

S/N	Date	Nature and Place Attack	Number of Casualties
1	28 th Jan., 2011	Attack on the ANPF governorship candidate's convoy at Lawan Bukar ward, Maiduguri	7 people killed including the governorship candidate
2	2 nd May., 20 11	Attack on DPO Mustapha Sandamu's residence at Rigasa area of Kaduna	2 policemen killed
3	3 th May, 2011	Bomb explosion in Damaturu	A policeman was injured
4	2 nd April, 2011	Bomb explosion at Dutse-Township police station	A policemen injured
5	4 th May, 20 11	Attack at Maidugari prison on Kashim Ibrahim Way.	A prison warden was killed
6	5 th May, 2011	Attack in Maiduguri Government House	2 people killed including the Duty Officer and a 13-year-old boy with another injured
7	9 th M ay, 2011	Attack on the residences of 2 Islamic clerics, sheikh Goni Tijani and Mallam Abiir. a t Main and Bulabulum warse in Bauehi –state	The 2 Islamic clerics were killed
8	9 th May, 2011	Chairman of NURTW Bauchi state was attacked	1 person died – the chairman
9	13 th May 2011	Bomb explosion at London Chinki. Maiduguri	2 people killed
10	15 th May. 2011	Bomb explosion at Lagos street, Maiduguri	5 people injured including 2 soldiers and 3 policemen. Alos, a police man was shot dead same day in the city.
11	29 th May, 2011	Bomb explosion in Bauchi military barrack	14 killed
12	29 th May, 2011	Bomb explosion at Zuba, a suburb of Kubwa in Abuja	8 people lost their legs
13	31 st May 2011	Attack on Shehu of Boron's brother	1 person killed - the Sliehu's brother
14	1st June, 2011	Attack on police station in Maiduguri	5 people killed
15	12 th June, 2011	Attack on a drinking joint in Bulumutu, Maiduguri	4 people killed
16	16 th June, 2011	Bomb explosion at police Headquarters, Abuja. Also, bomb explosion at Damboa town, Maiduguri.	2 people killed, 4 children killed
17	20 th June, 20 11	Attack on Kankara police	2 people killed
18	9 th July, 2011- -	Clash. between Boko Haram and the military in Maiduguri, Alos, bomb blast in a church at Suleja, Niger state	31 people killed. 4 died in that of Suleja with scores injured
19	11 th July, 2011	Bomb explosion at a relaxation joint in Fokados street, Kaduna	Unreporled scores killed with many more injured
20	12 th July, 20 11	Attack on a moving military patrol vehicle with IED in Maiduguri	5 people injured
21	15 th July, 2011	Bomb explosion in Maiduguri	5 people injured
22	23 rd July, 2011	Bomb explosion close to the palace of the Shehu of Borno	3 soldier injured
23	25 th July, 2011	Bomb explosion near the palace of a traditional ruler in Maiduguri	8 people killed
24	26 th Aug., 2011	Attack on the United Nations building in Abuja	25 people killed with about 60 more injured
25	12 th Sep.2011	Bomb explosion in a police station in Misau, Bauchi state	7 people killed including 4 policemen
26	13 th Sep., 2011	Attack on the military after a raid in Boko Harani hideouis in Bauchi state	About 4 soldiers injured
27	17 th Sep., 20 11	Attack on Mohammed Yusuf's brother-in-law two days after playing host to Obasanjo	1 person - Babakura Fugu - killed

Table 2: Continued

28	3 rd Oct., 201 1	Attack at Buga market in Maiduguri	3 people killed
29	4 th Nov., 20 11	Attack in Damaturu, Yobe state	About 150 people killed
30	27 th Nov., 2011	Attack in Geidaam, Yobe stale	7 people killed
31	18 th Dec., 2011	Bomb detonation in Shuwari, Maidugur	3 sect members died
32	22 nd Dec-, 2011	Bomb explosion and gunshots in Borno state	4 people killed and several others injured
33	24 th Dec., 2011	Bomb explosion in Jos	About 80 people killed
34	25 th Dec., 2011	Bomb explosion at St. Theresa's Catholic Church in Madalla, Niger state.	About 50 people killed and several others injured
35	30 th Dec., 2011	Attack in Maiduguri	7 people killed
36	5 th Jan., 2012	Attack in a church in Gornb	6 people killed
37	6 th Jan., 20 12	Attack in Christ Apostolic Church, Yola, Adamawa stale. Auo, attack at Mubi, Adamawa	17 people killed. Also. 20 Igbo people were killed Mubi
38	20 th Jan., 2012	Multiple attacks in Kano	About 250 people killed
39	22 th Jan.. 20 12	Attack at 2 churches and the headquarters of Tafawa Balewa LGA in Bauchi state	About 10 people killed
40	26 th Jan., 2012	Bomb explosion in Sabon Gan, Kano state	Many injured
41	28 th Jan., 2012	Attack in Gambiru Ngala, Borno Stale	1 killed
42	29 th Jan., 2012	Attack in Gambiru Ngala, Borno state	2 killed
43	30 th Jan., 2012	Attack in Maiduguri environs	6 killed including 2 Air force officers
44	4 th Feb., 2012	Attack in Dambou town, Borno state	2 killed
45	5 th Feb., 20 12	Attack in Yobe	An SS man killed
46	7 th Feb., 20 12	Attack at Kano market and military barrack	5 people killed
47	7 th Feb., 20 12	Another attack in Kano	10 people killed
48	10 th Feb., 2012	Shoot out with soldiers in Maiduguri	4 people killed
49	10 th Feb., 20 12	Attack in police station in Shagari Quarters, Kano state	No casualty recorded
50	12 th Feb., 2012	Tip-off in Maiduguri	Some members of Boko IUiram killed
51	15 th Feb., 2012	Jail break in kolon karji prison, Kogi state	A warder killed and 199 prisoners freed
52	15 th Feb., 2012	Attack on policemen in Minna, Niger stale	2 policemen killed
53	17 th Feb., 20 12	Attack I Geidam, Yobe state	2 people killed
54	17 th Feb., 2012	Attack in Maiduguri metropolis	5 people killed
55	19 th Feb. , 2012	Bomb explosion near a church in Suleja on the outskirts of Abuja	5 people killed
56	11 th May., 2012	Suicide bomb attack in a church in Jos, Plateau state	4 people killed with 38 others injured
57	8 th April, 2012	Bomb explosion on Easier Sunday near a church in Kaduna	36 people killed with 13 others injured
58	29 th April, 2012	Bomb attack at a lecture theater used as Christian worship in the University of Kano	19 people killed including 2 professors
59	3 th June, 2012	Suicide car bomber drove into a church in Yelwa during Sunday service	About 12 people killed
60	10 th June, 2012	Attack on a church congregation in Biu town, Borno state	Unreported number of people killed

Source: Compiled by the researchers.

Table 3: Selected cases of Boko Haram attacks from October 2012 - October 2013

S/N	Date	Nature and Place Attack	Number of Casualties
1	1 st Oct., 2012	Attacks at Adamawa state' University, Federal Poly and the school of Health Technology and also University of Maiduguri in Borno stale	About 43 students killed
2	1 st Oct., 2012	Attack in Minna, Niger state	2 policemen killed
3	7 th Oct. , 2012	Confrontation between the military and the sect members in Damaluru, Yobe. state	About 32 people killed including 30 members of the sect and 2 civilians
4	8 th Oct., 2012	Reprisal attack for the death	10 people killed
5	14 th Oct., 2012	Attack at Dongo Dawa village in Gwari L.G.A of Kaduna state	24 people killed
6	28 th Oct., 2012	Attack in Kaduna	8 people killed and 100 injured
7	28 th Oct., 2012	Suicide bomber struck at St. Rita's Catholic church in Angwar yero, Kaduna state	8 people killed
8	29 th Oct., 2012	Attack at a drinking bar in Ginclin Akwati Barkin Ladi, Plateau. state	6 people killed
9	21 st FNov., 2012	Attack in Maidugnri by the sect	10 people killed

Table 3: Continued

10	22 nd Nov., 2012	Attack on ladies believed to be on miniskirts in Maiduguri	20 women killed
11	24 th Nov., 2012	Bomb explosion in St. Andrew's Anglican church at the Armed forces command and staff college Jaji, Kaduna state	15 people killed
12	26 th Nov., 20 12	Attack on SARS headquarters in Abuja	2 officers killed and 30 detainees freed
13	1 st Jan., 2013	Shoolout in Maiduguri	4 people killed including 13 sect members and a soldier
14	2 nd Jan., 2013	Attack on a police station at song town of Adamawa state	4 people killed including 2 policemen and 2 civilians
15	4 th Jan., 2013	Attack on a military check-point in Marte town of Adamawa state	7 people killed including 5 sect members, a soldier and a policeman
16	19 th Jan., 20 13	Attack on a contingent of Mali-bound Nigerian troops, in central Kogi, Kogi state	2 soldiers killed and 5 others injured
17	19 th Jan., 2013	Attack on Emir of Kano's convoy	5 people killed mostly the Emir's security guards
18	21 st Jan., 2013	Attack of a market in Damboa town	15 people killed mostly local hunters
19	23 rd Jan., 2013	Attack at Gwange area of Maiduguri	5 people beheaded
20	27 th Jan., 2013	Attack of Gajiganna village near Maiduguri	8 civilians killed
21	1 st Feb., 201 3	Clash with the military in two forests outside Maiduguri	17 sect members killed
22	8 th Feb., 20 13	Attack on 2 polio clinics in Kano	10 polio immunization workers killed and 3 others injured
23	10 th Feb., 2013	Attack in potiskum, Yobe state	3 North Korean doctors killed
24	15 th Feb., 2013	Bomb attack against military patrol vehicle in Maiduguri	2 suicide bombers dies and 1 soldier injured
25	16 th Feb., 20 13	Attack on a construction company in Bauchi state	1 security employee killed and 7 foreign nationals abducted
26	19 th Feb.. 2013	French family taken hostage in Cameroon near the Nigerian border	No casualty reported but the family members were abducted
27	20 th Feb.. 20 13	Attack of a military patrol vehicle in Maiduguri	3 people killed including a suicide bomber and 2 civilians
28	18 th Mar., 2013	Bomb explosion in a luxurious bus park in Kami	More than 70 people killed and several others
29	16 th April, 2013	Clash between the JTF and tine sect members in Baga, Borno slate	Over 200 people killed mostly civilians
30	18/6/2013	Bomb blast at Maiduguri, Borno State	22 people mostly civilians were killed
31	6/7/2013	Attack on government boarding school in Mamudo village Borno state	Sporadic shooting and throwing of explosives. At least 43 people were killed, mostly, students
32	29/7/2013	Coordinated bomb blasts in Sabon Gari, Kano state-	At least, 6 people died and 6 others injured
33	4/8/2013	Military base and police post in Bama, Borno state	12 soldiers and 7 police officers were killed
34	11/8/2013	Ngom village near Konduga, Borno state	Shoot-out, 12 people were killed
35	11/8/2013	Mosque in Konduga, Borno state	Coordinated attacks including shooting and throwing of bomb, 44 worshippers killed and 26 others injured

Source: Onuoha and Ugwuezc (2014) "United States Security Strategy and the Management of Boko Haram Crisis in Nigeria". Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, 2(3): 22-43.

Table 4: Selected cases of Boko Haram attacks from November 2013-2013

S/N	Date	Nature and Place	Number of disunities
1	28/11/2013	Attacks on residents of Sabon Gari village in Damboa District, Borno state	More than 17 people were killed
2	30/11/2013	Coordinated attacks at Baga in Ningi villages	Scores of people were killed including 7 fishermen
3	2/12/2013	Around 200 Boko Haram gunmen dressed in military uniform launched coordinated attacks on an air force base in Maiduguri	Scores of people killed
4	20/2/2014	Coordinated attacks at Bama	More than 1 15 people killed
5	22/2/2014	Coordinated attacks at Izge village	More than 100 people were killed
6	25/2/2014	Attacks on Federal Government Boarding School at Buni/Yadi	About 59 people mostly students were killed
7	15/3/2014	Boro Haram clash with the military at 21 Armoured Brigade, Nigerian Army, Borno	More than 350 people were killed
8	5/4/201 4	Attacks on Buni/Gari village mosque	More than 17 people were killed
9	9/4/2014	Multiple attacks on Dikwa. Kala Balge, Gambugla and Gwoza villages in Borno	More than 2 10 people killed
10	14/04/2014	Bomb blast at Nyanya motor-park, Abuja	More than 100 people killed over 200 others badly injured
11	15/04/2014	Attack at a Government Senior Secondary School, Chibok, Borno stale	Over 275 girls were said to have been abducted
12	26/04/2014	Attack in military unit at Blabili, Dandoa, Borno stale	More than 44 people killed
13	01/05/2014	Bomb explosion in a Taxi Park at Nyanya, Abuja	More than 25 people killed and above 71 others injured

Table 4: Continued

14	02/05/2014	Attack on commuters along Maiduguri-Beneshick-Damaturu Road,	About 10 people killed
15	05/05/2014	Book Haram attack in Gamhoru village, a border town with Cameroon	About 300 hundred people killed and 11 girls abducted
16	19/05/2014	Bomb explosion in Sabon Gari Kano	Over 10 people killed and several others injured
17	20/05/2014	Bomb blasts at Jos Terminus market. Plateau stale	About 150 people killed
18	21/05/2014	Attack on Alagarno, a village in Borno state close to Chibok	About 17 people killed
19	24/05/2014	Bomb explosion in Jos football viewing center	Unspecified number of people killed
20	28/05/2014	Attack by gunmen at Gurmushi, Borno state	More than forty people killed
21	2/06/2014	Bomb blast at a bar and a brothel in military base, Mubi, Adamawa state	More than 60 people killed
22	3/06/2014	Boko Haram attacks at Attagara. Agapalawa and Agamjara, Gwoza Local Government Area of Borno state	More than 100 people were killed
23	15/06/2014	Attack at Borno market	More than 15 people were reportedly killed
24	17/06/2014	Bomb blast at football viewing center at Damaturu, Yobe state	About 2! killed and others seriously injured
25	23/06/2014	Suicide bomb attack at Kano School of Hygiene Technology, Kano state	About 8 people killed and many others injured
26	25/06/2014	Bomb attack at a shopping mall in Abuja	About 24 people killed and many others badly injured
27	29/06/2014	Gunmen attack at some church in Chibok community, Borno state	Actual number of deaths yet to be unraveled 1
28	14/07/2014	Auack in Borno	About 26 people were killed
29	23/07/2014	Boko Haram attack in Kaduna	About 39 people were killed
30	24/07/2014	Suicide bomb attack on Buhari's convoy in Kaduna	More than 82 people were reportedly killed
31	31/07/2014	Boko Haram attacks in Yobe mosque and another female suicide bomb attacks in Kano	About 1 8 people were reportedly killed
32	02/01/2015	Attack on WAZA Town	11 people killed and six others injured
33	03/01/2015	Boka Haram insurgents Attack on Baga Massacre, Town, Borno State	2, 000 people killed, the entire town razed,
34	24/01/2015	Boko Haram burnt down Kambu village near Maiduguri, Borno State	15 people killed and .several others injured
35	25/01/2015	Book Haram rebels launched a large offensive attack on Nigeria forces in Maiduguri, Borno State	8 civilians, 53 militants and unknown number of soldiers killed
36	28/01/2015	Attack on a town in Adamawa State	40 people killed
37	02/02/2015	A female suicide bomber attacks minutes after the president of Nigeria leaves an election rally in city of Gombe State	1 person killed and 18 people injured
38	15/02/2015	A suicide bomber attacks a city of Damaturu	16 killed and 30 people wounded
39	20/02/2015	Boko Haram attack on Chibok town, Borno State	34 killed 21 injured
40	22/02/2015	A suicide bomber attacks a market in Potiskum, Yobe State	5 killed and dozens wounded
41	07/03/2015	Bomb blast at Maiduguri, Borno State	54 died and 143 injured
42	28/0/2015	Boko Haram attack on Dukku town in Gombe Slate	15 voters including House of Assembly candidate killed
43	01/04/2015	Attack on Mubi town, Adamawa Slate	Many buried alive, houses razed, thousands displaced
44	22/06/2015	Maiduguri Mosque Bombing, in Borno State	30 killed and several others injured
45	02/07/2015	Mosque Massacre in Kukawa Borno State	48 killed and unknown number wounded
46	05/07/2015	Bomb attack in a church Potiskum area of Yobe State	5 killed
47	06/07/2015	Bomb attack on the central city of Jos, Plateau State	44 people died and may others injured
48	15/07/2015	Attack on Bosso town	16 civilians killed
49	25/07/20 15	Boko Haram attacks Maikadiri village in Maiduguri, Borno Stale	2! persons killed and many injured
50	26/07/2015	Bomb attack at Damaturu market, Yobe Stale	19 persons died and several others injured
51	06/08/2015	Boko Haram attack at Tadagara and Dunbulwa villages in Yobe State	9 persons shot dead and looted thatch-roofer mud houses and shops
52	24/04/16	Boko Haram Attacks on Fulani Herdsmen in Alau Village in Borno State	30 killed, livestock stolen and women kidnapped
53	24/05/16	Boko Haram attacks on five communities on Borno State (Ladin Buta near Khaddamari village of Jere L.G.A of Borno State)	Many houses set ablaze, 13 residents killed and injuring scores of others.
54	16/06/16	Boko Haram Kuda-Kaya village in Madagali Local Govt. Area of Adamawa State during a wake keep by 10pm.	24 killed and 10 injured and many persons were still missing.
55	7/7/16	Boko Haram raid at Rann in Kalabalge distinct Area of Borno State.	7 killed and many people were rendered many homeless.

Source: compiled and updated by the researchers

Table 5: Rate of Boko Haram Attacks and Deaths Recorded, July 2009- July 2016

Year	No. of Attacks	No. of Deaths Recorded
2009	4	79
2010	4	340
2011	35	430
2012	37	601
2013	26	720
2014	28	1,950
2015	20	2,569
2016	4	74
Total	158	6763

Source: Compiled by Nkwede and Nwogbaga (2016)

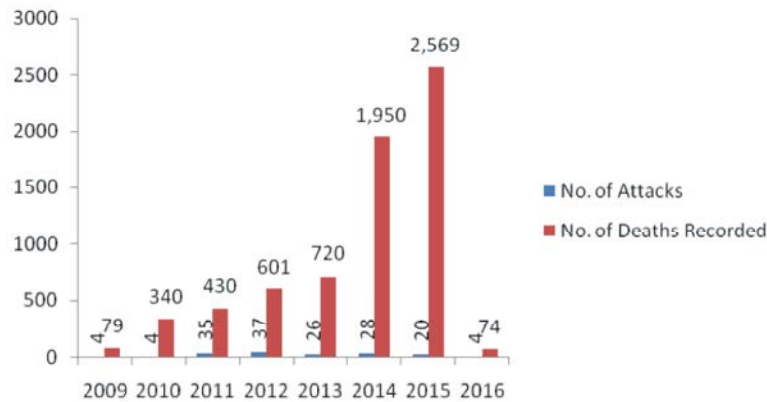


Fig. 1: Rate of Boko Haram Attacks and Deaths Recorded, July 2009- July 2016

Essentially, the activities of Boko Haram insurgency have been a major impediment to the socio-economic development in the country as it has drastically affected educational growth and development, infant mortality, increased poverty and heightened health challenges especially in the Northern Nigeria. The sectoral spread of Boko Haram damage in Northern Nigeria is shown in Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 below:

The data contained in Table 6 and Figure 2 shows that the North-East the least literacy level form male (18.1%) and female (15.4%); this was followed by South-East with 66.1% (male) and 69.9% (female); and then South-West with the highest rate at 77% (male) and 79.9 (female). Observably, females had higher percentages in both South-West and South-East but lower percentage in North-East. This suggests that women in the North-East are more educationally disadvantaged than men unlike in the South-West and South-East.

The data contained in Table 7 and Figure 3 show that North-East had the highest Infant Mortality Rate of 109%; followed by South-East (95%) and South-West (59%) per 1000 Live-Births.

The data contained in Table 8 and Figure 4 indicates that North-East had the lowest percentage of Births

delivered by skilled health providers while South-East had 82.3% and South-West had 82.5%. In other words, the percentage of births delivered traditionally by unskilled persons is by far higher than those delivered by skilled providers.

Table 9 and Figure 5 show that North-East had the lowest percentage of birth delivered in a health facility which was 19.5%, followed by South-West (75.6%) and South-East (78.1%).

The data contained in Table 10 and Figure 6 showed that the North-East Geopolitical Zone has the highest Maternal Mortality and Poverty Rates in the country with 1, 549; followed by South-East (286) and South-West (165). The North-East is also the only region above the national average of 69.0% poverty rate.

The data contained in Table 10 and Figure 7 show that North-East had the highest incidence of poverty with 76.3% and the lowest distribution of health personnel put at 9.5%; while South-East had 67% incidence of poverty and 16% distribution of health personnel; whereas South-West had 59.1% incidence of poverty and 26% distribution of health personnel.

Table 6: Literacy Level of Males and Females

Geopolitical Zone	Male	Female
South-West	77%	79.9%
South-East	66.1%	69.9%
North-East	18.1%	15.4%

Source: Obasanjo, (2016)

Table 7: Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births.

Geopolitical Zone	Percentage (%)
South-West	59%
South-East	95%
North-East	109%

Source: Obasanjo (2016)

Table 8: Percentage Delivered by Skilled Provider

Geopolitical Zone	Percentage (%)
South-West	82.5%
South-East	82.3%
North-East	19.9%

Source: Obasanjo (2016)

Table 9: Percentage Delivered in a Health Facility

Geopolitical Zone	Percentage (%)
South-West	75.6%
South-East	78.1%
North-East	19.5%

Sources: Obasanjo (2016)

Table 10: Maternal Mortality

Geopolitical Zone	Maternal Mortality as Per 100, 000
South-West	165
South-East	286
North-East	1549 (highest in the Country)

Source: Obasanjo, O. (2016)

Table 10: Distribution of Health Personnel and Incidence of Poverty

Geopolitical Zones	Distribution of Health Personnel among the Zones	Incidences of Poverty
South-West	26%	59.1%
South-East	16%	67.0%
North-East	9.5%	76.3%

Source: Obasanjo (2016)

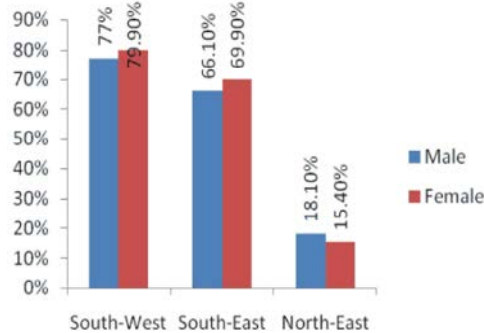


Fig. 2: Literacy level of males and females
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)

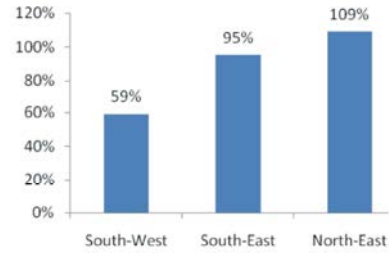


Fig. 3: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)



Fig. 4: Percentage delivered by skilled provider
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)

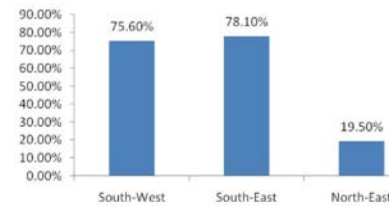


Fig. 5: Percentage delivered in a health facility
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)

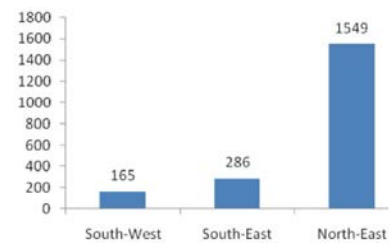


Fig. 6: Maternal Mortality
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)

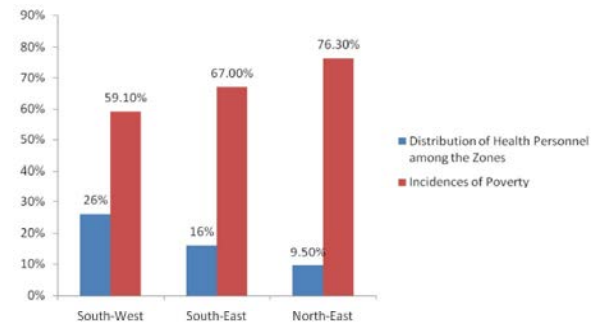


Fig. 7: Distribution of Health Personnel and Incidence of Poverty
Data Source: Obasanjo (2016)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is glaring from the data presented in the proceeding tables that Boko Haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in Nigeria as attacks are being launched on schools in the Northern part of the country. Implicitly, Boko Haram menace translates to war against western education especially in Northern Nigeria. Awortu [23] maintained that in Borno State the attacks had destroyed over 882 classrooms, as of August 2013, in Yobe State all schools were shot from June to September 2013. On 6th March, 2014, the Federal government closed five Federal Colleges (Unity schools) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, ordering their estimated 10, 000 students to relocate to other schools. Similarly, parents fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region already the most educationally backward in the country [2].

A report unveiled by the UNDP in partnership with Oxford Nigeria revealed that 46% of households in Nigeria's North – East borrow money to eat, while 61% of residents in the region lack access to portable water. The North – East of Nigeria comprises six states which include Adamawa, Bauchi Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The livelihoods and Economic Recovery Assessment 2016 report which was unveiled in Abuja, came up with a number of key findings after an assessment that was conducted by Oxfam Nigeria on behalf of the UNDP in four states (Borno, Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe), eight local government areas, 24 wards and 3, 258 sampled households.

According to the report, 30% of the households in the region were economically inactive; 86% spend more than they earn, 55% lack sanitation facilities, while their socio-economic situations were diverse within the surveyed locations.

Other key findings in the North-East affected by the Boko Haram insurgency as contained in the report, the UNDP said thus:

One economically active member of a household sustains 2.3 non-active members, while a majority of them do not have sufficient food supply. The average income per household per month is 860 and they spend on the average, 42% of their income on food, 26% on education and health services 8% on paying debts and 6% on firewood.

Continuing, the report added that;

In addition, 46% borrow money to buy food, 41% rely on alternative health care, 21% have migrated to other locations, while 20% send their children out to work and beg. Income from skilled labour dropped from 21% before the crisis in the region to 5%, 23% of the households are led by women and 14% are widows, 40% of women are pregnant and/or lactating, 11% support a member with a mental or physical disability, while 21% include, at least, one member with a chronic illness.

Relatedly, another survey from UNICEF Nigeria showed that 1.2 million children have been displaced in the North –East of the country. Out of the 1.2 million children more than half of them were below the age of 5 and are also at risk of violence Aus.... To Gough, UNICEF Rep Nigeria;

The survey estimates that half of all children in Nigeria experience physical violence, one in four girls and one in ten boys experience sexual violence and one in six girls and one in five boys experience emotional violence before they reach the age of 18 years. Less than 4% get the help they need to recover[24].

The impact of the Boko Haram insurgency in North-East of Nigeria over the last few years had resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis which led to numerous death as well as the mass displacement of an estimated 2, 241, 484 individuals and 334, 608 households (Nnodim, 2016) [25]. It should also be noted that objective of the UNDP assessment was to gain systematic and representative information of the socio-economic situation of the local population, of returnees and internally displaced persons settled with host communities and to present a comparative analysis between the affected populations in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States.

The overall effect of the Boko Haram insurgency on socio-economic development is that the economy is fast deteriorating. It has constituted the hall mark of socio-economic development. With the enormous resources at its disposal, leadership in Nigeria is confronted with the problem of coursing its expenditure priorities on insurgency in disfavor of viable human capital development and other growth productivity promoting sectors (Segun, 2013; Nkwede 2015)[1], [5]. Year after year, the security sector of the country continues to gulp the highest chunk of the country's expenditure.

In the 2015 budget for instance, N934 billion was allocated for the security sector, the highest for the year. The figures for 2011 and 2012 were N920 billion and N924 billion respectively while. N923 billion each was thrown at the sector in 2013 and 2014 (Olufemi, 2015) [26] Yet Nigeria continues to face attacks from the extremist Boko Haram group whose activities have claimed so many lives estimated at over 100, 000 in the past five years [26].

Between 2011-2015, the office of the National security Adviser got a capital allocation of N240 billion while the defence Ministry got N206 billion making the capital allocations to the office of the National security Adviser higher than that allocated to the entire Defence Ministry, which includes the Army, Navy and Airforce [26].

Conclusion Recommendations: This study sets out to interrogate insurgency and the crisis of sustainable socio-economic development in Africa with a focus on Nigeria. The position of the study is that insurgency typified by Boko Haram sect in Nigeria has become one of the worst holocausts in the recent history. It argues that insurgency is the greatest calamities of cataclysmic proportions in the continental Africa particularly the North-east of Nigeria. From the study, it was discovered that over three (3) million Nigerians were displaced, thousands abducted, over 100, 000 killed within the seven years of Boko Haram existence in Nigeria.

The study recommends that African states should take drastic measures and mobilize men and material to address the dreaded monster of insurgency. The Nigerian leadership should urgently cue into the clarion call for dialogue with the Boko Haram sect with a view to securing and protecting lives and property of the citizenry [27].

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